

# FARMERS HOLD CONGRESS HERE

Some 250 Tillers of Soil at Opening Session of National Convention.

## HEARTY WELCOMES; HEARTY RESPONSES

Governor, Mayor and Mr. Freeman Extend Greetings, and Colonel Cameron and Mr. Strange Reply—President's Report. Features.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Farmers' National Congress of the United States is being held in this city. The initial session was held in the assembly rooms of the Masonic Temple at 10:30 o'clock yesterday. The headquarters of the congress are at the Hotel. The hour appointed for the opening session was 10 o'clock, but for a number of reasons the gavel of the president did not fall until 10:30. Even at that hour, late for farmers to get to work, many of the accredited delegates had not reached the hall. Some were delayed by late trains and others for other reasons. However, about two hundred and fifty members and a large number of visitors, including a number of women, were in their seats when the president's gavel fell. On the stage were the officers of the congress, together with a number of invited guests, among them Governor Montague, Mayor McCarthy, Rev. Mr. Gravatt, Mr. J. C. Freeman, Hon. John Lamb and others. Many of the delegates from distant States, who had so long heard of the great crops of tobacco raised in old Virginia, were surprised to see placards all about the place of meeting which read: "Do not chew tobacco and do not spit in this building." They thought there was, to say the least of it, a little inconsistency in the warning. It did not take them long, however, to find out that Virginians paid very little attention to the placards, and the visitors were quick enough to fall right into the old custom of disregarding placards.

### Speeches at the Opening.

The morning session was taken up almost immediately with speeches, welcoming addresses and responses. The visiting hony-handed sons of toil were welcomed to the State by Governor Montague; to the agricultural city of Richmond by Mayor McCarthy, and to the hearts of commercial Richmond by Mr. J. C. Freeman, the vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Colonel Benahan Cameron, of North Carolina, the first vice-president of the congress, responded to the Governor's address, and Hon. Joshua Strange, of Indiana, second vice-president made a lump job of replying to Messrs McCarthy and Freeman. The appointment of a committee on credentials completed the business of the morning session, and an hour was spent in social intercourse, and all the members from all the points of the compass got acquainted with each other. In the afternoon there was a larger attendance both of delegates and of visitors. After the congress had listened to two very interesting addresses, one the annual address of the president and the other a paper by First Assistant Secretary Whitaker, of Massachusetts, general discussion was indulged in to a limited extent.

A roll call showed that delegates are present from Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, New Jersey, New York, Maryland and Kentucky.

Many women, mainly wives and daughters of the male delegates, are in attendance, but as many perhaps as a half a dozen women are present as regularly accredited delegates. The president cordially invited the women to take part in the discussion of the day.

### DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Congress meets at 9:30. Introduction of resolutions. Address by Hon. T. P. Livingston, member of Congress, of Georgia. Address by Hon. H. C. Adams, member of Congress, of Wisconsin. General discussion 2:30. P. M. Address by Hon. Bryan Crims, of North Carolina. General discussion and general business.

### DETAILED PROCEEDINGS

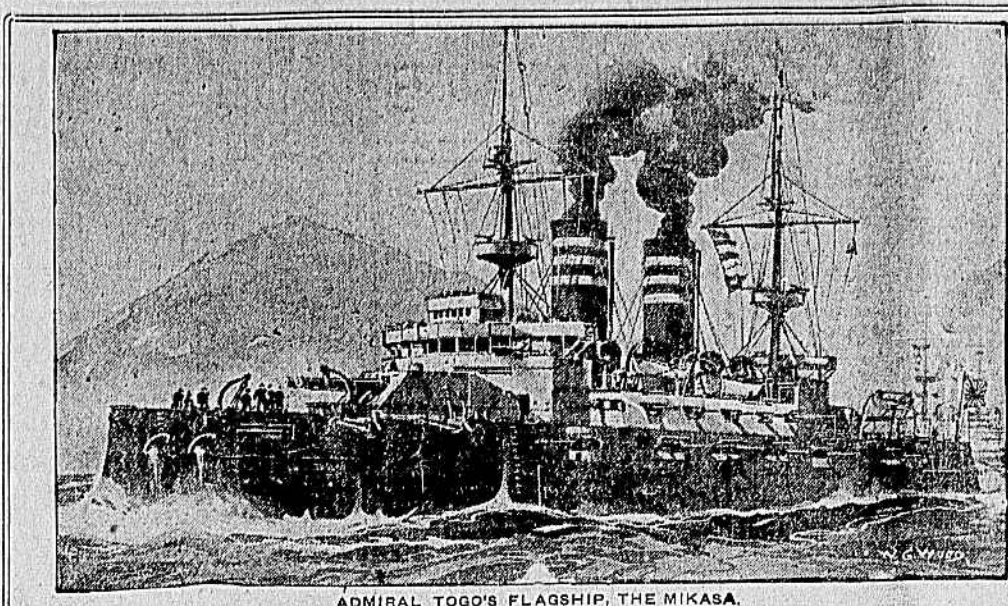
#### Addresses of Welcome and Responses at Morning Session.

When the president's gavel fell at 10:30 about two hundred and fifty delegates occupied seats in the audience room. The officers of the congress were assembled on the stage and perhaps a hundred Richmond citizens, including a number of ladies, were seated among the delegates. On the stage also were Gov. Montague, Mayor McCarthy, Mr. Freeman, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of Holy Trinity Church. The first session of the congress was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Gravatt and following the prayer was an address of welcome on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia by Governor Montague.

#### The Governor's Welcome.

The Governor gave expression to the pleasure it afforded him to see a year ago to-day with other people of Virginia in an invitation sent by telegraph to the congress to hold its meeting this year in the capital city of the Old Dominion. He was profoundly convinced that the success of any man's calling depended in a large measure on the amount of love he felt for that calling. That the farmers of the country are indeed in love with their calling was evidenced by the fact that delegates to this congress, many of them, have traveled many miles to be in attendance upon this meeting. The Governor paid a glowing tribute to the farmer and his calling, and said that while it had been his pleasant duty during his administration to welcome many national gatherings to Virginia and to Richmond he had never felt greater

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ADMIRAL TOGO'S FLAGSHIP, THE MIKASA.

## MADE ATTACK ON RICHMOND MAN

Highwayman Near Winchester Attempts to Hold Up W. M. Hechler, of This City.

### FARMER IS FATALLY HURT

Hugh Pangle Falls and Breaks His Back in Three Places.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

WINCHESTER, Va., September 12.—W. M. Hechler, representing the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company, of Richmond, Va., and E. D. Jerome, a salesman for the Meyers Lye Company, of St. Louis, were held up on a lonely road late last night while returning to Winchester from Mountain Falls, this county, where they had spent the day on business.

Ten miles from Winchester two highwaymen, supposed to be residents of the neighborhood, sprang from the bushes and commanded the salesmen to halt. Instead of obeying they whipped up their horse and dashed down the roadway, firing at the pursuing highwaymen, who were apparently unarmed, and who retreated.

### Fatal Accident.

News reached here to-day from Lebanon Church, Shenandoah county, of a fatal accident that befell Hugh Pangle, a prosperous young farmer of that place, last Saturday while returning from Capon Bridge with two tons of phosphate. He lost control of his team going down a steep hill and was thrown out on a rock pile, breaking his back in three places. Only six weeks ago he married Miss Lillie Hockman, of Shenandoah.

### Frazier—Peery.

Miss M. Frances Peery, daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Peery, of Stephen City, this county, and Charles Elmer Frazier, a prominent young business man of Harrisonburg, Va., were quietly married at the home of the bride's father, Mr. William Stevens, of the Southern Methodist Church. The bride's father was the late Postmaster Charles M. Peery, of Stephen City and claim agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They will reside at Harrisonburg after a Northern tour.

### CALLED FROM VIRGINIA TO TREAT BARON KOMURA

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, September 12.—Dr. Francis Deland has been called from his summer home in Hot Springs, Va., to treat Baron Komura, the Japanese peace plenipotentiary, who has been ill in his hotel for several days. This gave color to a report that the envoy's condition was not as favorable as had been announced this evening. Dr. Deland, it was announced late to-night, is en route to this city, and is expected to visit Baron Komura to-morrow.

## ASHLAND DISTRICT OVERWHELMINGLY DRY

The Vote Was at Least Three to One Against the Saloons.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ASHLAND, Va., Sept. 12.—An official vote was taken to-day in the Ashland magisterial district, embracing three voting precincts—Ashland town, Clay and Rockville—on the subject of reopening saloons, and the results showed that three to one are opposed to the open saloon. Out of a total of 294 votes cast in the town of Ashland 98 voted wet and 196 dry, a majority of 98 dry. The precinct of Rockville, in the country, showed an overwhelming majority for the dry by the official vote of 47 dry to 6 wet. A report from Clay precinct, where there are 36 voters, states that it gave two to one for the dry. The drys have a majority of 132 out of 347 votes cast in the two precincts. When the vote was taken two years ago twenty in the entire precinct, which clearly indicates a growing sentiment opposed to the open saloon in the small town. The citizens committee of Ashland was well organized and entered into the campaign vigorously. The people of Ashland were thoroughly aroused on the subject and many of the prominent citizens took an active part at the polls. The victory for the drys was celebrated to-night in a quiet way.

## BRYAN CHECKS CANDIDACY TALK

Puts Damper On Enthusiasm When Admirers Hail Him As Party Leader.

### GIVEN FAREWELL BANQUET

Vigorously Opposes Centralization of Power in Federal Government.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—"I want to make my position perfectly clear; I want to say to you that not only am I not announcing a candidacy, but I am not permitting a candidacy."

In these words, William Jennings Bryan administered a check to the enthusiasm which tonight in Mr. Bryan's honor, greeted the speeches advocating his nomination for the third time for President.

"I am not now," said Mr. Bryan, "a candidate for any office. I have never said that I would never again be a candidate for office, but I want to say now that talk of candidacy for office does not affect me as it once did. 'I believe that my place in history will be determined not by what the people are able to do for me, but by what I am able to do for the people (applause and cheers). I think it is now too soon to choose a candidate for President to make the race three years from now; it is too early to pledge ourselves to any one man. I trust that before the time comes to name a man for the next presidential race, light may be thrown upon our party's pathway and the need of tariff revision. I have yet been able to do."

### Farewell Banquet.

Mr. Bryan will soon leave for a tour of the world, and the banquet was a testimonial of esteem given by the Jeffersonian Democrats.

Congressman Rainey, of Illinois, spoke of "Our obligations as a world power, at home and abroad." Congressman Rainey's address had as its keynote trade expansion and the need of tariff revision.

Mayor Dunne was cordially greeted as he rose to speak on "The Progress of Municipal Ownership." He eulogized Bryan and predicted the ultimate triumph of the principle of municipal ownership. Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, brought out round after round of applause by the eulogy of Bryan and the plea for Democratic harmony, with which he closed a speech in which he declared that Bryan had long ago declared in favor of crushing the trusts, reforming the tariff and bringing to arbitration all international disputes.

### Speech by Bryan.

Mr. Bryan then rose to speak. He was greeted with an enthusiastic demonstration, and it was some minutes before the applause subsided sufficiently to allow him to proceed. He spoke on "Democracy vs. Centralization," his speech being in part as follows:

"Just now public attention is being directed to the encroachments of great corporations upon the rights of the people and the discussion of remedies reveals the fact that among those who really desire to effectively restrain corporations there are two distinct elements—those who desire to enlarge the scope of the Federal government, and those who desire to preserve the integrity and authority of the several States. The Jeffersonian Democrat would not take from the Federal government any power necessary to the performance of its legitimate duties, but he recognizes that the consolidation of all the government at Washington would be a menace to the safety of the nation, and would endanger the perpetuity of the republic. He believes in the preservation of the power of both State and Federal governments, recognizing in the constitutional division of those powers the only safe basis for the future of the nation."

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## 24 WANT HELP TO-DAY.

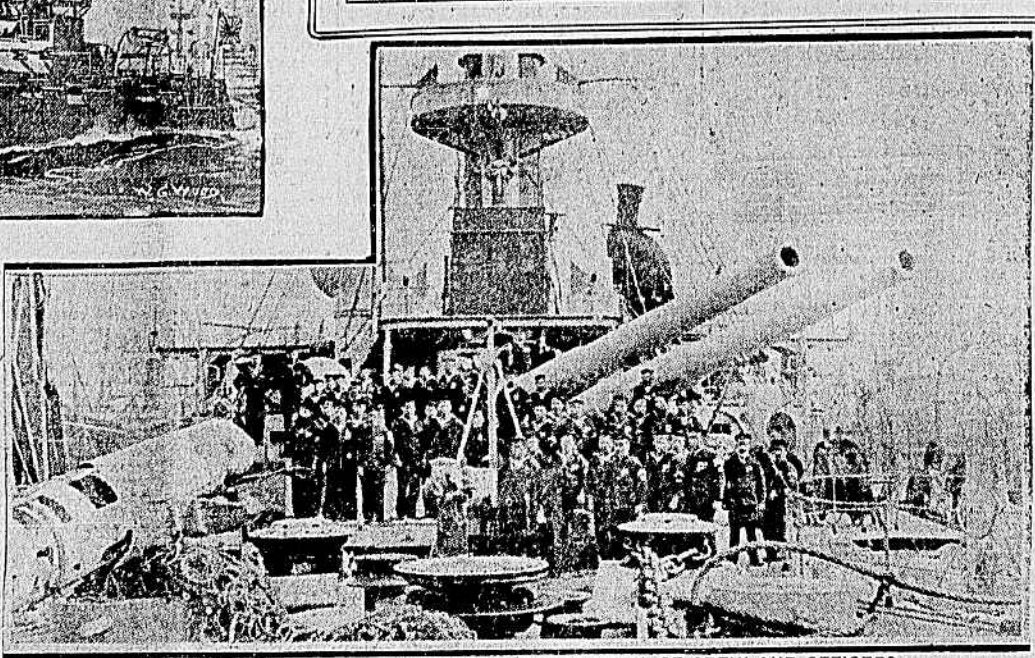
The 24 advertisements for help published in to-day's Times-Dispatch on page 8 are as follows:

- 10 Trades, 1 Domestic, 2 Agents, 2 Salesmen, 10 Miscellaneous

This not only interests those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well.

# TOGO'S FLAGSHIP, WRECKED BY FIRE, SINKS; 599 DROWN

TOKIO, September 12—6 P. M.—Admiral Togo was not on board the Mikasa when the disaster to the battleship occurred.



SECTION OF DECK OF MIKASA, SHOWING PORTION OF CREW AND OFFICERS.

## RANKS OF UNION ARE NOT BROKEN

Printers Have Not Returned to Work, While the Employers Stand Pat.

### BOTH ISSUE STATEMENTS

Employers Present Their Side and Eight-Hour Committee Replies.

There were few developments on yesterday in the printers' strike situation. As far as could be learned no concessions were offered by the job and book printers shops, nor were the ranks of the printers broken.

The three union men, one at Saunders's, one at Lafferty's and one at Ferguson's, who refused to "go out," were still at work yesterday and stated that they had no intention of leaving their employers.

It is only fair to state that the three men in question would not be affected by the proposed eight-hour plan.

The one at Saunders's works upon contract and has no regular hours; the one at Lafferty's does piece work and the one at Ferguson's is a near relative of the head of the house and is said to have an interest in the firm.

### Misleading Statement.

The Evening Journal printed on yesterday a statement that one of the striking printers had been killed in the strike situation. This statement is utterly without foundation. It is true that The Times-Dispatch has employed a type machine man who for many years worked on this paper. He has lately been employed in a large job printing house but was invited some time ago to return to The Times-Dispatch coming morning. He has collapsed under the strain of the eight-hour plan, but upon the terms which govern other employees of The Times-Dispatch and which have been in operation for several years.

### For Night Work.

It was printed on yesterday in The

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## HUNDREDS KILLED BY TARTAR BANDS

Declare "Holy War" and Massacre Armenians Without Distinction of Sex or Age.

### COSSACKS FIRE ON PEOPLE

Twenty-three Slain and Fifty Wounded During Riots in Tiflis.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—A holy war has been proclaimed in the Caucasian district of Zangezur and Jibrail, where Tartars are massacring the Armenians without distinction of sex or age.

The country is swarming with bands of Tartars under the leadership of their chiefs. Many thousands of Tartar horsemen have crossed the Perso-Russian frontier and joined the insurgents in destroying Armenian villages. At the village of Minkend, three hundred Armenians were slaughtered.

Dispatches say that mutilated children were thrown to the dogs and that the few survivors were forced to embrace Islamism in order to save their lives.

### 23 Killed; 50 Wounded.

(By Associated Press.)

TIFLIS, CAUCASIA, September 12.—Many social democrats were killed or wounded at 10 o'clock last night in conflict with Cossacks at the town hall, and many were trampled to death in a subsequent panic.

Two thousands social democrats had forced an entrance into the town hall, which was closed, owing to the celebration of a religious holiday, the beheading of John the Baptist. Revolutionary speeches were made and the chief of police ordered the meeting to disperse. Part of those present obeyed, but the remainder refused and some revolvers were fired. A large force of Cossacks drawn up outside the building, then fired a volley into the crowd and time again killing thirty and wounding upwards of seventy. In the ensuing panic, many persons fell and were trampled to death by their comrades and the pursuing Cossacks.

### Crowd Roughly Handled.

According to the official account the crowd was roughly handled by the commissary police, whereupon the third company of the Poltavare Regiment was summoned. The commander of the company ordered the demonstrators to disperse, promising not to arrest them if they obeyed. Shots were then fired on the Cossacks, not only from the town hall, but from the court yard and the street.

A number of rioters assembled in a neighboring house, broke through a wall leading to the hall and opened fire with revolvers on the Cossacks and police, wounding a Cossack and a policeman. The Cossacks thereupon fired on the rioters.

Official figures give the casualties as twenty-three killed and fifty wounded.

### ZAMBESI BRIDGE FORMALLY OPENED

(By Associated Press.)

VICTORIA FALLS, ZAMBESI RIVER, EAST AFRICA, September 12.—The first over the Zambesi River was formally opened to-day in the presence of the visiting members of the British Association. Professor Darwin made the opening speech. He commented on the remarkable achievement which permitted a party traveling in electric lighted saloon cars to visit a place which heretofore explorers had spent months of fruitless endeavor in reaching. At the conclusion of his speech, Prof. Darwin touched an electric button which fired a wire stretched across the track of the bridge, and an engine decorated with Union Jacks passed over. The party then proceeded on an excursion to Livingstone Island.

## Admiral Not On Board Vessel When the Disaster Occurred.

### JAPAN PLUNGED INTO DEEP GLOOM

Flames Reached Aft Magazine, Which Exploded, Blowing a Hole in Port Side of Battleship Below Water Line.

### Terrible Loss of Life.

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, September 12.—2 P. M.—The Navy Department announces that the battleship Mikasa has been destroyed by fire and the explosion of her magazine, causing the loss of 599 lives, including men of other ships who went to the rescue.

The fire started from an unknown cause at midnight on Sunday night, September 10. Before the officers could be rescued, the fire reached the aft magazine which exploded, blowing a hole in the port side of the vessel below the water line and causing the ship to sink.

An investigation is now being held to determine the cause of the fire. The Mikasa sank in shallow water and it is believed the ship can be repaired. Rescuing parties were sent from the various warships in the harbor and there was heavy casualties among them.

Various conjectures are current as to the cause of the fire. Some attribute it to an overcharge of electricity.

Great relief was felt throughout Japan when it was learned that Admiral Togo was not on board the ship at the time of the fire.

### (By Associated Press.)

LONDON, September 12.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says that the casualties resulting from the loss of the

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## MISS ALICE JUMPED INTO SWIMMING POOL

Longworth Plunged in, Too, and Helped Her Out, Honolulu Story Says.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—The Examiner prints the following from Honolulu: The transport Sheridan, which arrived here a day or two ago from Manila, brings a story of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's daughter, who is with the Taft party, that shows her in a most interesting and unconventional role. She jumped into the swimming tank on the deck of the steamship Manchuria because of a "hare" she was the first to propose.

Before the dozen or more members of the Taft party who were on the scene could make an exclamation of surprise, Miss Roosevelt had tossed her parasol aside, and dressed as she was, leaped into the tank.

"Don't you take a dare?" she merrily shouted from the tank to Mr. Longworth, as she arose to the surface. This banter was too much for him, and he plunged into the tank and helped Miss Roosevelt to a step where they both climbed up and out of the water.

### Tennessee Giant Dead.

(By Associated Press.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., September 12.—"Bud" Rogan, the Tennessee negro giant, is dead at his home in Gallatin. Rogan was eight feet, nine inches tall. His hands were twelve inches in length and feet sixteen and a half inches.

# SHUFFLED BONDS TO MAKE REPORT

Remarkable Disclosures Made In Affairs of New York Life.

## BIG SENSATION AT COMMITTEE MEETING

Admissions of Strangest Transactions of Society Reluctantly Dragged From Treasurer Randolph—Sold Bonds, Made Report, and Then Bought Bonds Back.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, September 12.—Selling \$500,000 in bonds one day and buying them back the next, but one, a holiday intervening, in order to keep within statements made in the New York Life Insurance Company's report to the Superintendent of Insurance, was the sensational disclosure made to-day at the session of the Executive Insurance Investigating Committee. The fact was drawn from Edmund D. Randolph, treasurer of the New York Life Insurance Company, late in the day after Attorney Charles B. Hughes, of counsel to the committee, had labored for over an hour to get a direct answer from Mr. Randolph to a direct question.

The inquiry had dragged through a mass of figures and details almost the entire day, but it was not until near the hour for ending the session, that the sensational feature was brought out.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Randolph had handed Mr. Hughes a schedule of syndicate underwritings and transactions of the New York Life for the last ten years. This statement was to show, and a footnote in the schedule so stated, that the company had participated in no syndicate transactions that had been closed out with a loss. Among these syndicate transactions, was the underwriting of the Navigation Syndicate or International Mercantile Marine.

### Create Sensation.

Mr. Hughes drew from the witness that there was an aggregate of \$4,000,000 the New York Life paid J. P. Morgan and Company on this "John account." Mr. Hughes then took up a sales item dated December 31, 1904, of \$500,000, of International Mercantile Marine stock. Mr. Randolph, replying to Mr. Hughes, said this sale was made to J. P. Morgan and Company. Mr. Hughes continued his inquiry into the matter, and asked: "On January 2, 1904, there is an entry of purchases of \$500,000. From whom did you buy?"

"J. P. Morgan and Company."

"Why did you sell to J. P. Morgan, then buy from J. P. Morgan and Company, on the next business day?"

"Because they desired to reduce it."

"But, why, then, did you buy it back the next business day?"

Here Mr. Randolph began to explain, and wandered several times from the subject. He was led back by the lawyer, who seemingly was unable to get a reply. Finally he asked:

"Who sold the shares for the New York Life?"

"Mr. Perkins."

"Who bought them again?"

"An officer of the company."

"Who was it?"

"Mr. Perkins."

"As a matter of fact, there was a report of the Superintendent of Insurance on December 31, 1904?"

"Then, the sole purpose of the transaction was that you might be able to tell the Superintendent of Insurance you held only \$200,000 of International Mercantile Marine shares?"

The witness hesitated, and tried to evade a direct answer, but Mr. Hughes repeated the question, until finally, Mr. Perkins said:

"Yes."

There was a momentary hush, followed by a murmur of suppressed excitement.

### Syndicate Transactions.

Following up the Navigation Syndicate transactions, Mr. Hughes referred to an item on the schedule of syndicate transactions under date of December 30, 1904, by which \$500,000 of bonds were sold J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, for \$720,000. Mr. Randolph admitted that this was an outright sale, and the loss of \$30,000 was charged to the profit and loss account. Mr. Hughes left the point and took up an association known as "Nylle," with the New York Life Insurance Company. He got from the witness an admission that on April 11, 1904, a sale of \$30,000 stock to "Nylle" was made. Of this association, Mr. Perkins was a trustee, and "Nylle" bought and sold stock for the benefit of the company.

The usefulness of the New York Security and Trust Company to the New York Life came out when it was testified that while the insurance company was not taking collateral loans, it made a practice of lending its money to the trust company. Mr. Hughes took up the accounts of the money deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company in 1902, when it was called account No. 4. It ran from \$750,000 in May and June up to \$12,500,000 in September, and ended at well over \$10,000,000 in December.

Mr. Hughes, "why did you receive an account deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company in July, 1904, of \$2,500,000 and keep it at that even figure to the end of the year? Your balance at the beginning of 1904 was \$8,000,000."

Mr. Randolph professed ignorance, the impossibility of remembering every transaction, and interrupted again and again.

Mr. Hughes begged the witness to refrain from "general conversation," and repeated the question. Mr. Randolph finally said:

"There was a question at this time whether our relations would continue with the company. The consolidation of the New York Securities and Trust Company was taking place at this time."

"Now, prior to the end of 1904, the trustees of the New York Security and Trust Company held 5,000 shares; that is, a majority of the 10,000 shares."

"Yes."

"Well, in March, 1904, when the total